DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3003.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November laſt, the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES ſtolen therefrom,

The one a dark ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will ſometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high ſhoulder bones, and trots pretty faſt. Both have been uſed as working horſes. The thieves left two horſes, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the cuſtody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence townſhip. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thieves or thief ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber.

‡ FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the reſidence of John Everly, deceaſed, containing 24 acres of upland and ſeven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient houſe and kitchen, with ſtabling and ſheds for horſes; commands an extenſive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fiſhing. It has been for many years paſt a well accuſtomed tavern, and might ſuit any perſon in that or the farming buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the beſt grafted fruit for ſale, by ‡ SARAH EVERLY.

December 8, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 19th inſtant, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and 56 acres of land, in Frederick townſhip, Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Gotleeb Zink, Chriſtian Stetler, and others: late the eſtate of Jacob Kuoler. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a commodious three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory brick kitchen, a good frame ſtable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, near to the late dwelling-houſe of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 166 feet or thereabouts, be it more or leſs, from Front to Oak-ſtreet. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premiſes are exceeding convenient, well ſituated, and has the advantage of fronting two ſtreets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £ 9 12 lawful money of Pennſylvania. Late the eſtate of Capt. Doan, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by SUSANNA DAVIS,
EVERARD BOLTEN,
GRIFF. LEVERING.

Alſo will be Sold, at the ſame time and place, ſeveral lots of ground, lying on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet continued, joining Buttonwood-lane, 20 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Alſo two other lots on Buttonwood-lane, 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Alſo one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kenſington burying-ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Likewiſe will be Sold at the time and place firſt above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to James Loughead, Eſq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaſer, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reaſonable time and eaſy payments for the remainder of the purchaſe-money, giving ſufficient and approved ſecurity and paying intereſt.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to THOMAS SALTAR, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, ſtout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, ſwears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, ſince a ſlave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been ſeen in Southampton townſhip, and in this city ſince he went away, when his eyes were ſore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of ſome ſtanding, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waiſtcoat, a ſtriped ſilk pluſh ditto, a pair of buff ſilk breeches, plated buckles, and ſeveral other articles, of which he has ſold ſome. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Princeton, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October laſt, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, of a yellow complexion, ſhort hair, and a down look, has a ſcar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearſkin ditto, and a worſted and linen ditto, one pair of bearſkin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moſes Davie, and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Hannah Bond and Joſeph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Luſk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Martin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criſwell and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land called Forfeit, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate of William Grant, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joſhua Johnſton and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes. WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787. ISAAC HAINS, jun.

This day is publiſhed, price 1/6.

And now ſelling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-ſtreet, in Front and Water-ſtreets; and by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Prichard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobſon*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotſwood* and *W. Poynteil*,

A Review of the Conſtitution

Propoſed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

By *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa eſt. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred boſoms bind,
Not all in friendſhip's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half ſo dear, ſo potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's ſoul."

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment thereof to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Aſſignees.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Uchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of this inſt. (November) a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, round bodied ſtrait limbed, ſhod all round, the ſhoes pretty much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right noſtril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; ſhe is marked on the inſide of her thigh behind, occaſioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, by ſending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where ſhe may be had, ſhall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24. 1787. ABNER JONES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 29th of November laſt,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured veſt and trowſers, and calf-ſkin ſhoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is ſhort and ſtout made, round faced, thick lips, flat noſed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fuſtian jacket of a darkiſh colour, and corduroy breeches. They are ſuppoſed to have a conſiderable ſum of money with them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaways, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, ſituate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log houſe and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a ſpring of water in the yard, ſix acres of good meadow, and two ſmall bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of ſale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premiſes. †

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia,*

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. VIII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

ASSUMING it therefore as an eſtabliſhed truth, that the ſeveral ſtates in caſe of diſunion, or ſuch combinations of them as might happen to be formed out of the wreck of the general confederacy, would be ſubject to thoſe viciſſitudes of peace and war, of friendſhip and enmity, with each other, which have fallen to the lot of all neighbouring nations, not united under one government, let us enter into a conciſe detail of ſome of the conſequences that would attend ſuch a ſituation.

War between the ſtates, in the firſt periods of their ſeparate exiſtence, would be accompanied with much greater diſtreſſes than it commonly is in thoſe countries, where regular military eſtabliſhments have long obtained. The diſciplined armies always kept on foot on the continent of Europe, though they bear a malignant aſpect to liberty and œconomy, have notwithſtanding been productive of this ſignal advantage, of rendering ſudden conqueſts impracticable, and of preventing that rapid deſolation, which uſed to mark the progreſs of war, prior to their introduction. The art of fortification has contributed to the ſame ends. The nations of Europe are encircled with chains of fortified places, which mutually obſtruct invaſion. Campaigns are waſted in reducing two or three frontier garriſons, to gain admittance into an enemy's country. Similar impediments occur at every ſtep, to exhauſt the ſtrength and delay the progreſs of an invader. Formerly an invading army would penetrate into the heart of a neighbouring country, almoſt as ſoon as intelligence of its approach could be received; but now a comparatively ſmall force of diſciplined troops, acting on the defenſive, with the aid of poſts, is able to impede and finally to fruſtrate the enterpriſes of one much more conſiderable. The hiſtory of war, in that quarter of the globe, is no longer a hiſtory of nations ſubdued and empires overturned, but of towns taken and retaken, of battles that decide nothing, of retreats more beneficial than victories, of much effort and little acquiſition.

In this country the ſcene would be altogether reverſed. The jealouſy of military eſtabliſhments would poſtpone them as long as poſſible. The want of fortifications, leaving the frontiers of one ſtate open to another, would facilitate inroads. The populous ſtates would with little difficulty over-run their leſs populous neighbours. Conqueſts would be as eaſy to be made, as difficult to be retained. War therefore would be deſultory and predatory. PLUNDER and devaſtation ever march in the train of irregulars. The calamities of individuals would make the principal figure in the events which would characteriſe our military exploits.

This picture is not too highly wrought, though, I confeſs, it would not long remain a juſt one. Safety from external danger is the moſt powerful director of national conduct. Even the ardent love of liberty will, after a time, give way to its dictates. The violent deſtruction of life and property incident to war---the continual effort and alarm attendant on a ſtate of continual danger, will compel nations the moſt attached to liberty, to reſort for repoſe and ſecurity to inſtitutions, which have a tendency to deſtroy their civil and political rights. To be more ſafe, they, at length, become willing to run the riſk of being leſs free.

The inſtitutions alluded to are STANDING ARMIES, and the correſpondent appendages of military eſtabliſhments. Standing armies it is ſaid are not provided againſt in the new conſtitution; and it is therefore inferred, that they may exiſt under it. * Their exiſtence, however, from the very terms of the propoſition, is at moſt problematical and uncertain. But ſtanding armies, it may be replied, muſt inevitably reſult from a diſſolution of the confederacy. Frequent war and conſtant apprehenſion, which requires a ſtate of conſtant preparation, will infallibly produce them. The weaker ſtates or confederacies would firſt have recourſe to them, to put themſelves upon an equality with their more potent neighbours. They would endeavour to ſupply the inferiority of population and reſources, by a more regular and effective ſyſtem of defence, by diſciplined troops and by fortifications. They would, at the ſame time, be neceſſitated to ſtrengthen the executive arm of government; in doing which, their conſtitutions would acquire a progreſſive direction towards monarchy. It is of the nature of war to increaſe the executive at the expence of the legiſlative authority.

The expedients which have been mentioned would ſoon give the ſtates or confederacies that made uſe of them, a ſuperiority over their neighbours. Small ſtates, or ſtates of leſs natural ſtrength, under vigorous governments, and with the aſſiſtance of diſciplined armies, have often triumphed over larger ſtates, or ſtates of greater natural ſtrength, which have been deſtitute of theſe advantages. Neither the pride, nor the ſafety of the more important ſtates, or confederacies, would permit them long to ſubmit to this mortifying and adventitious inferiority. They would quickly reſort to means ſimilar to thoſe by which it had been effected, to reinſtate themſelves in their loſt pre-eminence. Thus we ſhould in a little time ſee eſtabliſhed in every part of this country, the ſame engines of deſpotiſm which have been the ſcourge of the old world. This at leaſt would be the natural courſe of things, and our reaſonings will be the more likely to be juſt, in proportion as they are accommodated to this ſtandard.

Theſe are not vague inferences drawn from ſuppoſed or ſpeculative defects in a conſtitution, the whole power of which is lodged in the hands of the people, or their repreſentatives and delegates, but they are ſolid concluſions, drawn from the natural and neceſſary progreſs of human affairs.

It may perhaps be aſked, by way of objection to this, why did not ſtanding armies ſpring up out of the contentions which ſo often diſtracted the ancient republics of Greece? Different anſwers, equally ſatisfactory, may be given to this queſtion. The induſtrious habits of the people of the preſent day, abſorbed in the purſuits of gain, and devoted to the improvements of agriculture and commerce, are incompatible with the condition of a nation of ſoldiers, which was the true condition of the people of thoſe republics. The means of revenue, which have been ſo greatly multiplied by the encreaſe of gold and ſilver, and of the arts of induſtry, and the ſcience of finance, which is the offſpring of modern times, concurring with the habits of nations, have produced an entire revolution in the ſyſtem of war, and have rendered diſciplined armies, diſtinct from the body of the citizens, the inſeparable companion of frequent hoſtility.

There is a wide difference, alſo, between military eſtabliſhments in a country, ſeldom expoſed by its ſituation to internal invaſions, and in one which is often ſubject to them, and always apprehenſive of them. The rulers of the former can have no good pretext, if they are even ſo inclined, to keep on foot armies ſo numerous as muſt of neceſſity be maintained in the latter. Theſe armies being, in the firſt caſe, rarely, if at all, called into activity for interior defence, the people are in no danger of being broken to military ſubordination. The laws are not accuſtomed to relaxations in favor of military exigencies---the civil ſtate remains in full vigor, neither corrupted nor confounded with the principles or propenſities of the other ſtate. The ſmallneſs of the army renders the natural ſtrength of the community an overmatch for it; and the citizens, not habituated to look up to the military power for protection, or to ſubmit to its oppreſſions, neither love nor fear the ſoldiery: They view them with a ſpirit of jealous acquieſcence as a neceſſary evil, and ſtand ready to reſiſt a power which they ſuppoſe may be exerted to the prejudice of their rights. The army under ſuch circumſtances may uſefully aid the magiſtrate to ſuppreſs a ſmall faction, or an occaſional mob, or inſurrection; but it will be unable to enforce encroachments againſt the united efforts of the great body of the people.

In a country, in the predicament laſt deſcribed, the contrary of all this happens. The perpetual menacings of danger oblige the government to be always prepared to repel it---its armies muſt be numerous enough for inſtant defence. The continual neceſſity for their ſervices enhances the importance of the ſoldier, and proportionably degrades the condition of the citizen. The military ſtate becomes elevated above the civil. The inhabitants of territories, often the theatre of war, are unavoidably ſubjected to frequent infringement on their rights, which ſerve to weaken their ſenſe of thoſe rights; and by degrees, the people are brought to conſider the ſoldiery not only as their protectors, but as their ſuperiors. The tranſition from this diſpoſition to that of conſidering them as maſters, is neither remote, nor difficult: But it is very difficult to prevail upon a people under ſuch impreſſions to make a bold or effectual reſiſtance to uſurpations, ſupported by the military power.

The kingdom of Great-Britain falls within the firſt deſcription. An inſular ſituation, and a powerful *marine*, guarding it in a great meaſure againſt the poſſibility of foreign invaſion, ſupercede the neceſſity of a numerous army within the kingdom. A ſufficient force to make head againſt a ſudden deſcent, till the militia could have time to rally and embody, is all that has been deemed requiſite. No motives of national policy have demanded, nor would public opinion have tolerated, a larger number of troops upon its domeſtic eſtabliſhment. There has been, for a long time paſt, little room for the operation of the other cauſes, which have been enumerated as the conſequences of internal war. This peculiar felicity of ſituation has, in a great degree, contributed to preſerve the liberty which that country to this day enjoys, in ſpite of the prevalent venality and corruption. If, on the contrary, Britain had been ſituated on the continent, and had been compelled, as ſhe would have been by that ſituation, to make her military eſtabliſhments at home co-extenſive with thoſe of the other great powers of Europe, ſhe, like them, would in all probability be at this day a victim to the abſolute power of a ſingle man. 'Tis poſſible, though not eaſy, that the people of that iſland may be enſlaved from other cauſes, but it cannot be by the powers of an army ſo inconſiderable as that which has been uſually kept up in that kingdom.

If we are wiſe enough to preſerve the Union, we may for ages enjoy an advantage ſimilar to that of an inſulated ſituation. Europe is at a great diſtance from us---Her colonies in our vicinity will be likely to continue too much diſproportioned in ſtrength, to be able to give us any dangerous annoyance. Extenſive military eſtabliſhments cannot, in this poſition, be neceſſary to our ſecurity. But if we ſhould be diſunited, and the integral parts ſhould either remain ſeparated, or, which is moſt probable, ſhould be thrown together into two or three confederacies, we ſhould be in a ſhort courſe of time in the predicament of the continental powers of Europe---our liberties would be a prey to the means of defending ourſelves againſt the ambition and jealouſy of each other.

This is an idea not ſuperficial nor futile, but ſolid and weighty. It deſerves the moſt ſerious and mature conſideration of every prudent and honeſt man, of whatever party. If ſuch men will make a firm and ſolemn pauſe, and meditate diſpaſſionately on the importance of this intereſting idea; if they will contemplate it, in all its attitudes, and trace it to all its conſequences, they will not heſitate to part with trivial objections to a conſtitution, the rejection of which would in all probability put a final period to the Union. The airy phantoms that flit before the diſtempered imaginations of ſome of its adverſaries, would quickly give place to the more ſubſtantial forms of dangers real, certain and formidable.

PUBLIUS.

* This objection will be fully examined in its proper place, and it will be ſhewn that the only natural precaution which could have been taken on this ſubject has been taken; and a much better one than is to be found in any conſtitution that has been heretofore framed in America, moſt of which contain no guard at all on this ſubject.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I OBSERVE a groſs miſrepreſentation, both as to opinions and language, in Mr. Scotſwood's paper of the 15th inſtant, of Dr. Ruſh's Speech on Wedneſday laſt in Convention: I ſhall therefore give you a ſhort account of the ſubſtance of it, and hereafter ſhall in my printed volume of debates give you every word of it.

THOMAS LLOYD.

December 17, 1787.

THE Doctor began by recapitulating the many harſh epithets that had been given to the new government by the oppoſition. Mr. Findley having in a debate a few days before ſaid, there was a bright and dark ſide to every queſtion, and having illuſtrated it by mentioning the doctrine of predeſtination, the Doctor applied the remark to the preſent government, and ſaid Mr. Findley had unfortunately choſen the reprobation ſide of it---But as the darkneſs of that doctrine was in the human mind only, and not in the doctrine itſelf, ſo he hoped the miſery and evil Mr. Findley had diſcovered in the new conſtitution was in the minds of the members who oppoſed it, and not in the conſtitution itſelf. The Doctor then proceeded to mention ſeveral reaſons for adopting the new government.---Theſe were derived, 1ſt. From the influence which the example of a good government might have upon the nations of Europe, who had already ſhewn a diſpoſition to imitate us in aſſerting their liberties.

2d. From the effects of good government in ſecuring liberty, for where there was no law, there could be no liberty. Here the Doctor remarked, that man was naturally an ungovernable animal. That in Europe it had been found neceſſary to add eccleſiaſtical and military to civil power, in order to govern him. In America---it would be improper to introduce the firſt two ſpecies of government; for which reaſon much higher degrees of civil government were neceſſary in this country, than had hitherto been eſtabliſhed in the United States.

3. From the diſtreſſes of the country, which the Doctor ſaid had been before enumerated, and which he ſaid originated only in the want of an efficient government.

4. From the preſent ſtate of morals in the country. Here the Doctor ſhewed the connection between the want of juſtice and fidelity in government to individuals, and of individuals to government, and every branch of moral obligation. From this failure of political obligation aroſe the want of juſtice between man and man, the difficulty of borrowing and the danger of lending money, the oppreſſions of landlords, the frauds of tenants, and the numerous inſtances of conjugal infelicity and divorces, &c. among the lower claſſes of people; and laſtly, the deficiency in pariſhes to pay their miniſters agreeably to their ſubſcriptions. This laſt inſtance of a failure in moral obligation, the Doctor lamented, as having a melancholy influence upon the happineſs of our country---for, ſaid he, where public worſhip is not maintained, it will be difficult to preſerve religion---and where there is no religion, there will be no morals---where there are no morals, there can be no government---and where there is no government, there can be no liberty. It is true, ſaid the Doctor, we hear much of the liberality and humanity diſcovered by our citizens in the eſtabliſhment of charitable and benevolent inſtitutions; but theſe are the ſorrowful marks of the deceaſion of our country. They prove, that we have ſome virtue, but much more vice among us; and if Pennſylvania has been diſtinguiſhed from her ſiſter ſtates by the number and perfection of theſe humane inſtitutions, it is only becauſe there is more weakneſs in the *form*, and more *corruption* in the *adminiſtration* of her government, than in any of the ſtates in the Union.

After this the Doctor proceeded to ſhew the ſource of obligation to government, and aſſerted from a late writer, Mr. Paley, that it was founded "in obedience to the will of God, collected from expediency." He then mentioned the unanimity of the Convention, the general approbation of the conſtitution by all claſſes of people, and the zeal which appeared every where, in votes and inſtructions, in favor of the government, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, as reaſons to believe that the adoption of the government was agreeable to the will of Heaven----for the *Vox Populi---Vox Dei*---was a truth, when it applied to the feelings of the people. Here the Doctor added, that *he believed* the ſame voice that thundered on Mount Sinai, "thou ſhalt not ſteal," now proclaimed in our ears, by a number of plain and intelligible providences, "thou ſhalt not reject the new fœderal government."

The Doctor then proceeded as follows: --"If the forms and degrees of government are ſo eſſential to the preſervation of liberty, religion and morals in our country, then, ſaid he, I call upon every member of this Convention to lay his hand on his heart, and to aſk himſelf whether he can, conſiſtent with his duty to his Maker, refuſe to aſſent to the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. If there is any man in this aſſembly, who feels a ſtruggle between the inclinations of his conſtituents and the dictates of his conſcience, let him obey the dictates of his conſcience.---It is the voice of God ſpeaking in his heart.---And let him reflect further, that in giving a vote upon this queſtion, he is bound to conſult the intereſts and wiſhes, not of a particular county, but of the whole ſtate."

"I have no doubt, concluded the Doctor, but a reſpectable majority will riſe to the queſtion of the ratification---but, Mr. Preſident, this will not come up to my wiſhes. Nothing will ſatisfy me perfectly, but an unanimous vote. Lord Beaven, in a ſpeech delivered in the Scotch parliament upon the ſubject of the union, obſerves very juſtly, that "unanimity in a *wrong* meaſure is often better than diviſion in a *right* one." Suppoſe the meaſure before us ſhould be wrong----unanimity would better enable us to recover from the evils that would ariſe from it. Think, Sir, of the effects of an unanimous vote upon our ſiſter ſtates.---It would probably check Rhode-Iſland in her career of iniquity, and produce even paleneſs and diſtreſs at the court of St. James's. Think, Sir, of its effects upon the ſtate of Pennſylvania.---Let this conſtitution be the umpire of all our paſt diſputes---Here let us this night bury the hatchet of civil diſcord, and ſmoke the calumet of peace together!---When the great queſtion is called, ſhould we be ſo happy as to ſee every chair in this aſſembly deſerted, what a triumph would it be of reaſon and humanity over prejudice and party ſpirit!---Should this be the caſe, Mr. Preſident, I ſhould find it difficult to reſtrain myſelf by the rules of the houſe. I ſhould feel myſelf ſtrongly diſpoſed to run across the room, and take every member of the oppoſition in my arms. I ſhould think it, Sir, the beginning of a year of jubilee in Pennſylvania."

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

In publiſhing this ſhort ſketch of certain characters, you will oblige your old friend C.

December 15, 1787.

THERE is an antient adage, that ſays "Every man is *honeſt*, till you find him to be a rogue."---Being a man of leiſure, I have attended the late Convention to hear the debates that paſſed there. Meſſieurs Whitehill, Smilie and Findley made ſo capital a figure, that had I not known of another theatre, on which they had for ſeveral years paſt exhibited, I ſhould have thought (as no doubt many other attendants will do) there were none of the members of that reſpectable body who had an equal regard with them for the liberty of the ſubject, and the preſervation of their rights and liberties, from the ſuppoſed depredations (of the plan for the eſtabliſhment, of the Fœderal Government. Unfortunately for theſe *Gentlemen*, they appear to thouſands of citizens in a very different light from what their fine ſpeeches in convention would teach them to believe. On recurring to the debates in the Aſſembly, we ſhall find that the *Tender Law*, *Teſt Laws* and the *Funding Law*, are ſtriking proofs of this aſſertion. From the firſt of theſe laws, many Widows and Orphans have been *ruined*, the morals of the people *corrupted*, and confidence between man and man *deſtroyed*. From the ſecond of thoſe laws, the conſtitution received a *vital ſtab*, and tens of thouſands of valuable freeholders were reduced to *ſlavery* for years, and, not content with this ſpecies of tyranny, they were for entailing the miſery during life on them and their poſterity. From the third of thoſe laws, which is ſtill exiſting, the wounds of the ſoldier are made *to bleed afreſh*, and thouſands of citizens, who lent their fortunes to carry on the late war in defence of liberty and the rights of mankind, are brought to beggary, or live on the benevolence of their friends, with no other view than to ſupport their partiſans in wealth, by ſpeculations and unjuſt taxations. In making of theſe laws, theſe gentlemen were the *promoters* and *ſupporters*, and, were it not for the happy change expected from other men and meaſures, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania might groan under ſuch baneful influence for ever.

Comparing, therefore, theſe fine ſpeeches in Convention, with their *ſentiments and conduct in* Aſſembly, the world muſt determine what part of the antient adage before mentioned is applicable *to them*, and how much they are entitled to the claim of patriotiſm or public fame.

CATO.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on ſaid place an excellent brick houſe and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of beſt bank meadow. Its near ſituation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun. Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

BALTIMORE, December 7.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Honorable Houſe of Delegates, now ſitting at Annapolis, to his friend in this town, dated the 1ſt inſt.

"Men are generally pleaſed with others, who are under the ſame impreſſion, and take the ſame ſide on momentous queſtions, themſelves—ſo that you may be ſure I was highly gratified to-day, by the petition from Baltimore, and the number of reſpectable ſigners; from whence, I have a confirmation of previous reports of the unanimity of your town on the Fœderal Conſtitution.——The Houſe of Delegates did not conſider it within their duty to endeavour to give any impreſſion either for or againſt; but had the matter reſted on our deciſion, there would have been, I believe, but very few againſt it. Doctor M'Henry acquitted himſelf to admiration;—he has ſhewn himſelf the Fœderaliſt, the Politician, and the Gentleman, as well as the citizen of this State.—He compared and meaſured many parts objected to, with each other—other parts of the ſame inſtrument, and with other propoſitions, as a graduated ſcale, and aſcertained their differences as with dividers. I do no man injury, nor ſhall I give offence, I believe, in ſaying, his knowledge of this ſubject is the moſt comprehenſive, his ideas the moſt diſtinct, and his explanation the ſhorteſt, cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory of any gentleman's I have met with.—I am really charmed with him.—The people of Baltimore wiſh the Conſtitution to be adopted; how far the members to Convention may be left at liberty by the people, I do not know; but I am clear that with men at liberty, and diſpoſed to judge, Doctor M'Henry would have greater power than any man I know; for this reaſon, and as a mark of his townſmen's full approbation of his conduct in this buſineſs, I wiſh him to be returned to the Convention.— You will pardon me, my dear Sir, for this freedom.—If all Baltimore could have been ſpectators of the ſcene, I am ſure they would have needed no hint to lead their choice.—It really is more in his power than any other perſon's, to promote this good cauſe and the wiſhes of Baltimore——and thence, I am confident, he ſhould be your choice."

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) December 12.

The convention have agreed to the ceſſion of a diſtrict in this ſtate to Congreſs, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, with the right of excluſive legiſlation, for the ſeat of the fœderal Government, to be choſen by them (if accepted) in ſuch part of the ſtate as they may think proper.

While the convention of this ſtate has finiſhed the important buſineſs for which they were elected, that of Pennſylvania is debating the ground by inches; after ſitting almoſt a month, we hear they have not yet finiſhed the 1ſt article.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

Wedneſday laſt, in the Convention of this State, on motion of Mr. Hartley, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers, the original queſtion, as moved by Mr. M'Kean, viz. "Will this Convention aſſent to and ratify the Conſtitution agreed to on the 17th of September laſt, by the Convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia," was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Yates, were as follow:——

YEAS.	YEAS.
George Latimer	John Hubley
Benjamin Ruſh	Jaſper Yates
Hilary Baker	Henry Slagle
James Wilſon	Thomas Campbell
Thomas M'Kean	Thomas Hartley
William M'Pherſon	David Grier
John Hunn	John Black
George Gray	Benjamin Pedan
Samuel Aſhmead	John Arndt
Enoch Edwards	Stephen Balliott
Henry Wynkoop	Joſeph Horſefield
John Barclay	David Deſhler
Thomas Yardly	William Wilſon
Abraham Stout	John Boyd
Thomas Bull	Thomas Scott
Anthony Wayne	John Nevill
William Gibbons	John Alliſon
Richard Downing	Jonathan Roberts
Thomas Cheyney	John Richards
John Hannnm	F. A. Muhlenberg
Stephen Chambers	James Morris
Robert Coleman	Timothy Pickering
Sebaſtian Graff	Benjamin Elliot 46
NAYS.	NAYS.
John Whitehill	William Findley
John Harris	John Baird
John Reynolds	William Todd
Robert Whitehill	James Marſhall
Jonathan Hoge	James Edgar
Nicholas Lutz	Nathaniel Breading
John Ludwig	John Smilie
Abraham Lincoln	Richard Baird
John Biſhop	William Brown
Joſeph Heiſter	Adam Orth
James Martin	John A. Hannah 23
Joſeph Powell	

And on Thurſday laſt, the Convention (accompanied by his Excellency the Preſident, the Vice Preſident and the members of the Supreme Executive council; alſo by ſeveral members of Congreſs, the faculty of the univerſity, the magiſtrates and militia officers of the city) went in proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, where the ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States was read amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of citizens.——A detachment of the Militia train of Artillery (in uniform) fired a fœderal ſalute, and the bells of Chriſt Church were rung on this joyful occaſion; after this the Convention returned to the State-Houſe and ſubſcribed the two copies of the ratification. At three o'clock they met and dined with the members of the Supreme Executive Council, ſeveral members of Congreſs and a number of citizens, at Mr. Epple's Tavern; where the remainder of the day was ſpent in mutual congratulations upon the happy proſpect of enjoying, once more, order, juſtice, and good government in the United States.—— The following is the liſt of the toaſts given on the occaſion.

1. The People of the United States.
2. The Preſident and Members of the late Convention of the United States.
3. The Preſident and the State of Pennſylvania.
4. May the Citizens of America diſplay as much wiſdom in adopting the propoſed Conſtitution to preſerve their liberties, as they have ſhewn fortitude in defending them.
5. May order and juſtice be the pillars of the American Temple of Liberty.
6. May the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States ſpeedily flouriſh under the new Conſtitution.
7. The Congreſs.
8. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Iſland.
9. The powers of Europe in alliance with the United States.
10. May the flame kindled on the Altar of Liberty in America, lead the nations of the world to a knowledge of their rights and to the means of recovering them.
11. The memory of the heroes who have ſacrificed their lives in defence of the liberties of America.
12. May America diffuſe over Europe a greater portion of political light than ſhe has borrowed from her.
13. Peace and free governments to all the nations in the world.

In CONVENTION, Saturday, *December* 15, 1787.

The committee appointed to conſider the motion of Mr. Wilſon relative to a ceſſion, to the United States, of a diſtrict for the ſeat of the fœderal government, report the following reſolution:

That when the conſtitution propoſed by the late general convention ſhall have been organized, this commonwealth will cede to the Congreſs of the United States, the juriſdiction over any place in Pennſylvania, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, which, with the conſent of the inhabitants, the Congreſs may chuſe for the ſeat of the government of the United States, excepting only the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and that part of the Northern Liberties included within a line running parallel with Vine-ſtreet, at the diſtance of one mile northward thereof, from the river Schuylkill to the ſouthern ſide of the main branch of Cohockſhink creek; thence down the ſaid creek to its junction with the river Delaware. But the marſh land and ſo much of the adjoining bank, on the ſame ſide of the ſaid creek, as ſhall be neceſſary for the erecting any dams and works to command the water thereof, are excluded from this exception.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that until the Congreſs ſhall have made their election of a diſtrict, for the place of their permanent reſidence, and provided buildings for their accommodation, they have the uſe of ſuch of the public buildings within the city of Philadelphia, or any other part of this ſtate, as they ſhall find neceſſary.

Unanimouſly Reſolved, That the thanks of this Convention be preſented to the Preſident, for his able and faithful diſcharge of the duties of the Chair.

TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I feel with the utmoſt gratitude the honor you have juſt now done me, and I ſhall always eſteem your approbation as my higheſt reward for performing my duty to you, or rendering any ſervice to my fellow citizens."

The Convention then adjourned *ſine die*.

RATIFICATION.

In the Name of the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

BE it known unto all men—That we, the Delegates of the the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Convention aſſembled, have aſſented to and ratified, and by theſe preſents DO, in the name and by the authority of the ſame people, and for ourſelves, aſſent to and ratify the foregoing conſtitution for the United States of America.

DONE in Convention the twelfth day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

In witneſs whereof, &c.

Five days of the debates of the late Convention, a byſtander informs us, were taken up in diſcuſſing the meaning of two words, viz. *annihilation* and *conſolidation*. On theſe words Mr. Findley ſpoke, in all, nine hours----Mr. Whitehill ſeven----and Mr. Smilie five. Each of the above named gentlemen delivered the ſame things in their ſpeeches, and often in the ſame words. Their ſpeeches upon thoſe words coſt the ſtate one thouſand dollars.

On the evening of the public rejoicing for the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, a number of ſhip-carpenters and ſailors conducted a boat, on a waggon drawn by five horſes, through the city, to the great amuſement of many thouſand ſpectators. On their way through the different ſtreets, they frequently threw a ſounding line, and cried out, "three and twenty fathoms,--*foul* bottom,"---and in other places, "ſix and forty fathoms,--*ſound* bottom---ſafe anchorage;"---alluding to the numbers that compoſed the minority and majority of the late Convention of Pennſylvania, which ratified the fœderal conſtitution.

Such has been the zeal of two or three *Salary Officers* of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, that copies of their *pamphlets* and *centinels* have been ſent to the Governor, and to all the members of the late convention of the Delaware ſtate. When the Governor opened his packet, and perceived the title of the encloſures, he threw them ſuddenly into the fire.

On the 4th inſtant departed this life, at Lediz, in the county of Lancaſter, in the 82d year of his age, the Right Reverend Mattheus Hehl, Biſhop of the Church of the United Brethren. He was a native of the Dukedom of Wirtenburg, in Germany, and received his education at the Univerſity of Tubengen. In the year 1751, he was conſecrated a Biſhop of ſaid church, and the ſame year arrived in this country; where he continued his unwearied and faithful labors in the goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, until a few days before his happy exit.

A REVIEW of the politics of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is as curious as diſtreſſing, for a well wiſher to the intereſt of Pennſylvania to caſt an eye back upon the meaſures that have been purſued by the conſtitutionaliſts, for ſome years paſt. They began their reign by riots, and a wanton deſtruction of the property of thoſe who differed from them in opinion. They have, when in power, purſued the ſame ſyſtem, with leſs apparent violence, from the night when mobs attacked the windows of peaceful citizens, to this time.

One of the firſt acts, which marked their tyranny, was that which preſcribed an oath of abjuration and allegiance, couched in terms which muſt have excluded half the worthieſt citizens of the ſtate from any ſhare in civil offices. Such an open invaſion of the privileges of freemen, ſuch a direct attempt to engroſs all the power and offices of the ſtate, could not fail to weaken the cauſe of their own party.

Another act of tyranny, which diſtinguiſhed the early part of their reign, was the taking away the charter of the College of Philadelphia. A moſt wanton exerciſe of power, without a ſhow of right.

Another very early act of oppreſſion and violence was the depriving the Bank of their charter. This was done without the leaſt proof of injury ariſing from that inſtitution, on the moſt flimſy pretences, and merely to gratify the jealouſy and ſpleen of a party. A more flagrant violation of ſacred engagements, a more daring invaſion of private property, has not been exhibited in the late tranſactions in Rhode-Iſland. No excuſe can be offered for ſuch an abuſe of power, which will not juſtify every act of that abandoned ſtate.

Another act, which we vainly hope proceeded from better motives, though its conſequences are more pernicious, was the funding law.

The Aſſembly were told by Council, that the law would work miſchief, by creating a ſpeculation more profitable than labor, and thus ſtriking a fatal blow to induſtry and commerce. But the oppoſition of Council had no effect; the law was paſſed. All the money which the wealthy could ſpare, and which uſed to be loaned to the huſbandman and the merchant, was applied, and is ſtill applied, to purchaſe ſtock in the funds. No perſon can borrow money, who will not give a higher intereſt than is received on certificates, which is from 18 to 24 per cent. When the law was paſſed, the treaſury was full of money---it is now empty---taxes are in arrear---the ſtate is involving herſelf, by anticipating her revenues---new certificates or orders have multiplied the objects of ſpeculation---the certificates fall in value, in proportion to their number and the remoteneſs of their intereſt----and trade languiſhes.

But, as if to haſten ruin, paper money muſt be iſſued. That a paper currency was formerly uſeful, is not controverted; but when the country was full of ſecurities or public notes---when depreciation had become familiar---and one part of men had been taught to undervalue all kinds of paper for the ſake of ſpeculating, and the other part, more honeſt, had been taught by fatal experience to dread the ſight of paper---when a ſeparation from England had withdrawn all ſupport of our credit derived from her trade---then to make a paper currency was raſhneſs in the extreme. After paper had depreciated, the authors of the evil attempted to throw the blame on the bank, on the brokers, on a news-paper paragraph, and on the Lords knows what. Such attempts are either *wicked* or *weak*. *Wicked*, if the authors know better; and *weak*, if they do not. There is an eſſential difference between ſpecie and paper. One anſwers for a medium any where; the circulation of the other is limited. The difference of value, therefore, will be proportioned to the demand for ſpecie. In New-York the demand for ſpecie makes the exchange from two to four per cent. In Pennſylvania, from twenty to twenty-four. This difference is not ſolely the *depreciation* of paper, but partly the *appreciation* of ſpecie, which is rendered ſcarce by the circulation of paper. No attempts, no union of councils, can prevent this evil, and therefore paper muſt eternally be a ſource of iniquity and fraud.

The laſt public act of the conſtitutional party, that I ſhall mention, is their open oppoſition to the fœderal conſtitution propoſed by the late Convention. In this buſineſs they have been divided, a part of their ſtrength having joined the fœderaliſts, who were the old republican party. The oppoſition to the new government originated with G----e B---n, a man whom the convulſions of Pennſylvania raiſed from the indigence of bankruptcy to a ſeat on the bench, and a certain J. N---n, who holds an office of 800l. a year under the ſtate, which muſt neceſſarily be annihilated by the new conſtitution. With theſe men are confederated two or three foreign pettifogging lawyers, and a parſon of well known character in the city. The principal enemies of the new conſtitution in the country are, Meſſ. F----y, W----ll and S----e, men who have enjoyed a conſtant round of ſtate power and popular influence ever ſince the beginning of the revolution. Their names are upon record in the journals of the Aſſembly, as the patrons of *teſt-laws*, *tender-laws*, *paper-money*, and laws for invading private property, by breaking charters of incorporation. They have been the ſteady enemies of the Quakers, and of men of tender minds of every other ſect of chriſtians. They are the creatures of G----e B---n, and retail his principles in all their ſpeeches and publications.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to publiſh this account of the late conſtitutional, but now Antifœderal, party, that the inhabitants of the United States may know how unworthy and contemptible the men are in Pennſylvania, who are oppoſed to the new Fœderal Government.

A Citizen of PHILADELPHIA.

AN ANECDOTE.

A FEW days ago the minority of the Convention aſſembled in a room near the Univerſity, and ſent for one of their number, a gentleman from a frontier county. After reading their proteſt to him, they aſked him to ſign it. "No, ſaid he, I will not. I have not the *fifteenth* part of the objections to the conſtitution you have mentioned; nor do I think you believe in one quarter of the objections, you have made, yourſelves."

To be SOLD, by adjournment,

On Friday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of Moſes Kempton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Sundry articles of

Shop Goods, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture.

And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be expoſed to SALE, the HOUSE and LOT in which the ſaid Kempton now lives.

Alſo a LOT of LAND, containing about ſeven acres, more or leſs; adjoining lands of John Lee, of Mount-pleaſant, and Zachariah Roſſal, of Mountholly.

Alſo a ſmall PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Eveſham, containing about ten acres, more or leſs, and to be ſold, by

Dec. 12, 1787. JOSEPH MULLEN, late Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Cheſter, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or paſture, and 30 acres of meadow, the reſt woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both ſummer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not ſuperior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm. †

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the firſt day of March next,

A CERTAIN Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, ſix acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet above Market-ſtreet.

Dec. 10, 1787. ‡ ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

Montgomery county, November 12, 1787.

RETAILERS and Others in Arrears for Exciſe, are hereby notified to pay in their reſpective balances on or before the 25th day of December next, or executions will iſſue againſt all delinquents without diſcrimination. Diſtillers are likewiſe required to enter their ſtills agreeably to law, before they proceed to diſtil any liquors. † JACOB AULD, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the houſe of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domeſtic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickerſham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

SAMUEL JONES,
November 29, 1787. § WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th ult. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Heller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaper, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; in Front ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
ctf

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaireſs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to WILLIAM RUSH, Eſquire, where ſhe continues to ſell the following ſorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preſerved QUINCES, and BITTERS, alſo the beſt pickling VINEGAR. §

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 8*s*.

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
An AMERICAN Selection of

Leſſons in *Reading* and *Speaking.*

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taſte* of YOUTH. And alſo to inſtruct them in the *Geography*, *Hiſtory*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules* in *Elocution*, and *Directions* for expreſſing the principal *Paſſions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the firſt word he liſps be Waſhington. MIRABEAU.

Alſo, Juſt Publiſhed, by the ſame Author,

A plain and comprehenſive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 2*s*6.

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an eaſy ſtandard of pronounciation. Price* 1*s*6.

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d*. and 6*d*.

At ſaid Store are to be had, a large and general aſſortment of Engliſh and Latin ſchool books, books of entertainment and inſtruction for children, ſelected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made, when taken by the quantity. 6w

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

3m

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.